

Is Essential to

Good — HEALTH.
You cannot hope to be well
if your Blood is Impure.

Blood If you are troubled with
**BOILS, PIMPLES,
ULCERS or SORES,**
your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly
cleanse the system, remove all impurities and build you up. All
manner of blemishes are **CLEARED AWAY** by its use. It is the

best blood remedy on earth. Thousands who have used it say so.

"My blood was badly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order, diseased and a constant source of suffering, no appetite, no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of S.S.S. brought me out all right. There is no better remedy for blood disease.—JOHN GALVIN, Dayton, Ohio.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D.
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"The use of 'Castoria' is no universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTIN, D. D.,
New York City.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Now, how would it do let our semi-centennial celebration, which has been postponed because of these sudden changes, be postponed and combined with the exposition and combine the two? Yes, have the semi-centennial celebration to occupy two or three days of the time during the exposition.

J. C. HENDRIX.

The Traction Company's Schedules.

Editor Constitution—There are many state or city or county requiring street railroads to run on regular schedules. The passenger cars of the Atlanta Traction Company should get together and see that such a law is enacted and force this railroad to conform to the law. The writer has the misfortune to be

man who was the heroine of a daring escape from the custody of an officer, was taken from the city yesterday for trial as a sennice as a convict.

Lizzie Nightower was charged with stealing more than hundred dollars from a gentleman in the city. She was arrested and appeared from the city about the time the money was missed. She was followed to several southern cities and located in Chattanooga.

She was arrested in Chattanooga, and that city, however, and turned up in Nashville shortly afterwards.

She was arrested in the latter city and taken to Nashville for trial. She refused to go after her. That officer went to Nashville and, armed with a requisition, had to take her back to Nashville as a prisoner. He had to make a safe journey toward Nashville.

impelled to use this "vandalized" time to make a few more "business" or "social" engagements and seldom gets on the cars without meeting many "company" friends. The "company" is made up of men and women from twenty-five to forty minutes on some days, waiting for one of the cars which are often "overloaded" with passengers. A reform is demanded.

PATRON.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman Allen D. Candler resigned yesterday at the Markham house, spoke at the reception and a report that gained currency to the effect that he was a gubernatorial possibility. "I am not a candidate," said he, "nor will I be a candidate," and he turned his back to the standing shoulder to shoulder crowd.

Ex-Senator I. A. Dean, of Rome, Ga., was in the city yesterday and registered at the Hotel Hamilton. He is looking after some matters of local interest.

Lieutenant E. J. Gordon, of the United States army, passed through the city yesterday on his way to his post. He has been visiting friends and relatives in the south.

Miss Marie Wainwright and the leading members of her company are stopping at the Aragon.

The many friends of Mr. J. M. Griffin will regret to learn that he left for Washington yesterday.

Many respects not pleasant but she is not at all from a dramatic standpoint or less attractive than she was when we last saw her. Miss Wainwright is a womanly woman, and possesses a large amount of the qualities which are necessary to the true sense of the word; she is an exceedingly talented and capable woman whose stage training has been of great aid and assistance in her artistry and at the same time thorough. She is, in a word, an artist of great capability and versatility.

Her company left yesterday and last evening made the house a light one, but that did not mar the performance, "The Social Scion," a society comedy written by John Fitch, the author of "Deau Bruegel," was the bill.

In the roll of Mrs. Burton Smythe's

North State News.
(Raleigh, N. C. December 29.—Special.)—Legislative joint committee today completed its annual examination of the state treasury and submitted its report. Balance at the close of the fiscal year, 1904, \$1,280,000; receipts during fiscal year, \$1,810,000; deficits, \$1,280,000; balance, \$200,000. There is a surplus of \$530,000. The accounts are in full of general property, solvent credits and money on hand. There is an increase in the cash balance of \$100,000. The report shows a very heavy falling off in the cash balance for such taxes as taxes on liquors, and the committee found the accounts in full shape and accurate. The report of the fatal shooting of Rev. W. B. Tidball, an aged

chief, at Wilkesboro.

Harry Treutner, T. E. physician today reveals him as out of danger. His illness was a week extremely critical.

Signor Matteo Prophet, D. D., of Rome, Italy, who is president of the Waldensians of evangelization, is spending a week at the Waldenses of Valdeie, Burke county. This is the first colony of these people in the United States. He is arrangements for its future government.

Blue Lodge and Chapter.

Port Gaines, Ga., December 23.—(Special.)—The celebration of the officers of the Blue Lodge, No. 1 and Lafayette Chapter, No. 12, free and accepted Masons, occurred in the Baptist church in this place Wednesday night. Hon. C. A. FARR, of Wilkes, assisted by C. G. Smith, of Chaplain, conducted the ceremonies. The follow-

Money Has Wings

which should be clipped by judicious economy. Why pay fancy prices for table butter? There is a satisfac-

Officers were installed for Darley Lodge: A. Graham, W. M.; J. L. Burnett, S. W.; D. Speight, J. W.; A. S. Brown, Stewards; T. M. Brown, secretary; W. B. Graham, S. D.; B. F. Gunn, J. D.; M. C. Fennell and E. E. Holland, stewards; S. C. Stratight, tiller.

For Lafayette chapter: W. A. Graham, P. D. F. Gunn, K. C.; E. Lewis, S. E.; E. E. Fennell, S. H. Graham, J. C. W. B. Graham, M. V.; G. D. Speight, M. second V.; B. Graham, M. first V.; A. S. Brown, treasurer; T. M. Brown, secretary; S. C. Boatright, sentinel.

At the close of the installation ceremonies, the master's law was presented by Dr. F. Gunn and F. U. Brown, who made appropriate and feeling responses. After

ceremonies at the church were over, Messons, with their families and a number of invited guests, repaired to Coler hall, where a banquet was spread.

Tourists Venture Too Far.
Annua, December 29.—Three tourists have their lives in attempting to ascend the top of the two peaks of the "Grass Clock." Dr. Kohr's body has been rescued, that of his companions, believed to have a man named Pick and Dr. Rousseau, is not been found.

A Dense Fog at Amsterdam.
Amsterdam, December 29.—A terrible thick fog prevailed here today, owing to the wet darkness, seventy-nine persons fell the rivers and canals and of this number twenty were killed.

Kansas City, U. S. A.

**Where to Get Money at Low Rates,
Call On
HENRY H. SCHAUL,**

No. 143 Deaneur Street.

Who will lend me money on watches, jewelry, diamonds, pistols, clothing, musical instruments or anything of value. All

number of others are missing.

Miss Mattie Holder, of Jefferson, Ga., is visiting Miss Lola Walker, at her home on Belmont avenue.

transactions strictly confidential.

HENRY H. SCHAUL,
No. 146 Decatur Street.

Sewing Machines at a sacrifice.

MR. JONES ON THE REPORT.

Demonetization Caused the Decline of Silver—Remonetization the Remedy.

Mr. Editor: If we may judge from the summary printed in your paper today, the annual report of Mr. Preston, director of the mint, is confined chiefly to an attack on silver, one of the two metals referred to in the last national democratic platform as the standard money of the country. When President Cleveland, himself in favor of the single gold standard, appointed Mr. Preston, another advocate of the same standard, to control the mints of the country, he knew his man and made no mistake. A more bitter and unrelenting enemy of silver as money than Mr. Preston does not exist in this country, nor a more willing and obedient instrument of the money power. In that inner circle of statesmen, which includes President Cleveland and John Sherman, there is no more popular member than Robert E. Preston.

The summary of Mr. Preston's report includes as follows:

"The director of the mint thinks Professor Lexis's estimate of the net postage of silver between the years 1870 to 1893 is probably too low, and that the net postage of gold is too high. Recoinages during that period. Nevertheless, the director declares that this estimate of the net postage of silver is correct. His argument nor effect his conclusion. Professor Lexis's conclusion is that it is not the net postage of silver but the depreciation of silver of late years has been its cause and the principal cause of its decline."

Mr. Preston adopts as his own conclusion that silver has depreciated because of its increased production, so that the case of the gold standard administration at Washington, as far as its mint director can make it, is:

"We cannot use silver as standard money. It is depreciated by the democratic platform, and the country has decided in favor of gold. That this depreciation is chiefly due to the increased production of silver in late years."

As to the first proposition: When it is asserted that silver has depreciated in value, what is the comparison made, with what commodities, or both, for these are the only commodities with which silver is compared by gold? It is admitted that 37 1/4 grains of pure silver (the amount in the standard dollar) are worth, say 70 per cent as much as the gold dollar. Tried by commodities this uncoined silver bullion will range for as much of commodities as a silver dollar did before its demonetization in 1873 and 1874.

As to the second proposition: The slightest doubt about the latter proposition. Consult any of the leading authorities, Sootbeer, Palgrave, Sauerbeck, The London Economist and so on. However much they may differ in other matters concerning standards and the currency, they all agree that prices have fallen more than 30 per cent since 1873. No respectable authority will assert the contrary, and the inference to be drawn may exist as the cause of the decline.

Commodities and silver bullion have kept together since 1873. As between them there has been no advance or decline. So we have gold on the one side separate and apart and silver and commodities together on the other side. Those persons who hold gold dollar so close to each other as if they were nothing but the same excess of gold, say that gold is the one earthly thing surely fixed and stable, so that any movement away from gold or silver or commodities, or both is necessarily a depreciation or decline. On the other hand, bi-metallicists insist that the only trial is between the metals and commodities and that silver and commodities are kept together by the fact that gold has wandered away from both. It is gold which has appreciated and not silver and commodities which have depreciated—in short, that gold is no more standard than wheat, which struck its first bottom yesterday, where it is very likely to stay until it goes lower.

Now as to the second proposition, that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to the increased production of late years: If silver has depreciated in comparison with gold only, it is obvious that if such depreciation is due to the increased production of silver, it must be an increased production compared with the simultaneous production of gold. If the production of silver has largely increased during any one year while the production of gold has the same time has increased still more, it is very clear that the fall in the gold price of silver cannot be due to increased production of silver, but must be looked for elsewhere.

There has been no increased production of silver in late years as compared with gold product, the increase of the latter product of silver in 1873 the annual product was in excess of the silver product and it was not until eight years later that the annual silver product became larger for the first time in nearly fifty years. In 1873, previous to demonetization, the bullion in a silver dollar about 3 per cent more than the bullion gold dollar. From 1873 to 1874 inclusive the gold price of the metals was: Gold, \$388,100,000; silver, \$221,400,000, an excess of gold product of nearly \$67,000,000, the gold price of silver bullion in a gold dollar fallen to 82.2 cents. From 1848 to 1873 inclusive (I have no later figures content) the world's product was: Gold, \$1,000,000,000; silver, \$5,193,276,000, an excess of gold product of \$4,193,276,000. In 1893 the product in a silver dollar was worth only 70 cents in gold.

There is the decline with no increased production of silver. In fact, there has been silver in proportion to gold in stock, for some, in the last twenty years than before. Mulhall's dictionary of statistics for 1892 shows that, of the production of silver, in the year one of gold, there but 2.25 tons in 1890 and only 18.7 tons of silver to one ton of gold in 1890.

Because of the decline of silver and commodities in respect to gold is demonetization of silver and nothing else. The only remedy for the prevailing condition is re-monetization of silver, and nothing short of that.

United States can well afford to re-monetize silver independent of the money power of Lombard and Wall streets, and are strong enough to maintain it.

HENRY JONES.

Savannah, Ga., December 23th.

DR. CANDLER TOMORROW.

Will Preach at the Central Congregational Church in this City.

Warren A. Candler, the President of your college, will supply the pulpit of the Central Congregational church tomorrow.

Several weeks ago Dr. Candler occupied same pulpit and preached two of the sermons ever heard in this city. The congregation is fortunate in securing services for a second time. The probability is that with the aid of the services of Dr. Candler will be secured for the month of January.

It is the pulpit formerly occupied by F. Sherrill.

Effort is now being made to obtain a new pastor, but on account of the opposition of the church and the desire of the congregation to obtain an able preacher, due haste has been taken to supply the pulpit.

There will be a supply for each Sabbath the congregation will be entertained by visitors. The church is being supplied by the pastor who is finally supplied by the pastor who

"FORWARD."

That Is the Slogan for Atlanta in 1894.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

That Is What the Great Fair Will Grow Into.

CAPTAIN W. G. RAOUL TALKS

About the Possibilities of Trade with Mexico.

THE MEETING FOR THIS EVENING

Which Should Be Attended by Every Member of the Exposition Committee.

International—

That will be the scope of the great exposition.

The idea comes from President W. G. Raoul, of the Mexican National railroad.

"The eyes of the people of Mexico are turned northward," said he, "and they are seeking commercial alliances in the great republic."

There was a thrill of enthusiasm in the spoken words, and the presence of spirited seniors and dapper youths upon the crowded streets of Atlanta became vivid in imagination.

President Raoul, who has been filling the place of president of the Mexican National road since he ceased his connection as head of the Central, is spending a few days in his palatial home on Peachtree street.

There he was found by The Constitution representative.

"Yes," said he, in reply to a question, "I have read the report of the great exposition meeting, and judge from it that the project is now an assured fact. The twenty-five men selected by Chairman Inman have the means at their command to get up such an exhibition as will rank with the great displays of the age. It is not Atlanta's custom to fail, and I feel assured that in this undertaking her luck will not forsake her."

Mexico Will Be in Line.

"What interest will Mexico take in such an exposition?"

"That involves an explanation. Up to within ten years ago the trade of Mexico was almost wholly with Europe. This was due to tradition, partially, but more particularly to the long credits allowed by European manufacturers and merchants. These long credits held Mexican traders under continual bondage to European capitalists. Within the last ten years, however, there has been a great influx of American enterprise into Mexico. It has resulted in the building of railroads and telegraph lines. These have encouraged travel and communication until now it is no uncommon thing for the Mexican trader to make a trip to an American business center, and, in turn, the American commercial man has covered Mexico. So far as this interchange grown up that there now exists in the city of New York a bureau of information, in which the American can find the commercial rating of almost every Mexican trader, and in likewise the Mexican can discover the rating of his American customer. The ice is broken and Mexico, sundering her relations with European business houses, is establishing connection with American agencies. They are inquiring into what we have to give them, and the means of transportation have been secured, there is nothing to prevent the building up of a good trade between the two countries."

What We Have for Mexico.

"There could not be a better place for this meeting of the business men of the two republics than Atlanta. When you are in New York Atlanta is the gateway through which you pass south to visit Mexico. When you are in the City of Mexico, one of the stations printed on your northbound ticket is Atlanta. No matter where you go, Atlanta stands in the way. An exposition, national in its character and cosmopolitan in scope, displaying what the United States has to sell, would attract to Atlanta the business men of Mexico, who would thus enquire into what we have. The question may arise, what would Atlanta and Georgia particularly, gain from this exposition in the way of Mexican custom? The Mexicans would do Mexican manufacturing in half a dozen mills right here, besides those in Columbus and Augusta. The plows for his fields, the cultivators and agricultural implements generally, all made right here. But what need is there of going farther than the census report, which puts Atlanta down as the second city in the union in the number of inhabitants engaged in manufactures? That alone tells what the Mexican business man could find right here in our own shops."

What Mexico Wants.

"Now, that we see what we have to sell, what does Mexico want to buy? Mexico is rich in soil and raised with things to eat. She wants the better quality of cotton goods, she wants furniture, mills, iron wares without limit or end of variety. When I tell you that there are hardly any factories, even of the simplest kinds, in Mexico, that outside of their provision for the Mexicans are a buying people, that they pay their debts and would make good customers, I think I tell you enough to justify the effort to get them to take an interest in the proposed exposition."

"There are many excursions of Mexicans being organized every month to visit leading trade centers in the United States. The Mexicans are a noble people, conservative in their methods, disposed to be friendly with us and would readily meet every step we take to fraternize with them. By all means let us invite Mexico to join with us. That will be the entering wedge to Spanish America generally."

Personnel Aid Offered.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I will take the greatest interest in the exposition. I will be glad to give such committee or delegation as may be appointed all the courtesies in my power. I can give them such introductions as will make easy their approach to the proper

sources. Since I have become a citizen of Atlanta I begin to feel the enthusiasm which the city infuses into all its residents."

Captain Raoul talked long and interestingly upon the great trade which could be built up between the two countries, and upon the favorable location of Atlanta as the headquarters of this Spanish-American trade.

The Meeting Today.

The executive committee is called to meet in the office of Mr. S. M. Inman at 4 o'clock this evening, when the plans and scope of the proposed exposition will be fully discussed. The committee is as follows, and every member is urged to regard this as his personal invitation to be on hand:

Joseph Kingsbury, R. D. Spalding, Charles A. Collier, R. B. Bullock, S. F. Woodson, Clark Howell, H. E. W. Palmer, G. O'Connell, E. P. Shalman, W. A. Hemphill, H. H. Cabanis, Anton Kontz, R. J. Lowry, J. W. English, E. P. Chamberlin, L. F. Amorous, Joseph Hirsch, W. D. Grant, J. R. Wylie, E. C. Peters, C. E. Harman, John A. Platten, Forrest Adair, Phil H. Harralson, Jacob Elias, S. M. Inman.

Remember—4 o'clock p. m. in Mr. S. M. Inman's office.

An Important Ally.

By request of the members of the executive committee Mr. H. H. Cabanis telegraphed Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, to identify himself with the work. The following reply was received:

"Washington, December 29.—Hon. H. H. Cabanis, Atlanta, Ga.: I cordially approve the proposed exposition at Atlanta. You can rely upon a hearty co-operation by me from Washington. It can and must be made a great success. H. H. SMITH."

The enthusiasm among the people generally was marked. All are agreed that the time has come for Atlanta to take another forward step, and that the proposed exposition is the fitting occasion.

On all sides the exposition idea receives the heartiest endorsement.

The people are anxious in their approval of what has been done and they can be counted on to give their hearty support to any plan which the committee may decide upon.

The Committee to Meet.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the committee will meet at the office of Mr. Inman. The meeting will be of the most important one, as at it the plans for organization—the whole scheme of the exposition, perhaps—will be determined upon.

This duty assigned to the twenty-five gentlemen selected by Mr. Inman is a most important one. They all realize this, and all of them are the heartiest possible sympathizers with the exposition movement, they can be counted upon to do their full duty and to do it well.

"It will not do to act too hastily," said Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, who is a member of the committee. "I mean as to the details. As to the main question we are all agreed. We are all of us—that is, the members of the committee—that the project is now an assured fact. The twenty-five men selected by Chairman Inman have the means at their command to get up such an exhibition as will rank with the great displays of the age. It is not Atlanta's custom to fail, and I feel assured that in this undertaking her luck will not forsake her."

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At the Edgewood.

"A Spanish Romance," despite the inclement weather, drew out a house of good proportions at the Edgewood theater yesterday afternoon, and L. Cabanis, Paige Connelly Company sustained its previous reputation in its repertoire fully.

The play, although nicely interpreted, did not come up to the expectation of those who present. It lacks action, crispness and a comedy element. The costumes worn by the principals of the company are very stylish and costly and were the subject of much notice.

In the evening "The Little Egyptian" was presented and gave satisfaction. Miss Mabel Paige was much applauded. Mr. O'Connor shared the honor with the star. He sang a beautiful baritone solo and watermelons recalled. The balance of the support was good.

This afternoon Miss Paige will appear in her best role, that of Little Lord Fauntleroy, a character in which she has been a recipient of unstinted praise everywhere she has appeared. Tonight the same bill will be given and no doubt at both performances the house will be packed.

THE MEXICAN ORCHESTRA

To Give Two Concerts at the Edgewood Avenue Theater.

The Mexican string orchestra, which has delighted hundreds for the past week at the Edgewood theater, will be heard in a concert at that house Monday afternoon and night, at popular prices. Two very artistic and attractive programmes have been arranged, and all who go will certainly receive full benefit for the money expended. La Paloma, Ah, I've Sighed to Rest Me, "Daisy" and a number of other popular airs will be rendered.

CAPT. RAOUL TALKS

About the Present Status of the Southwestern Railroad.

IT IS SIMPLY A BUSINESS ISSUE

To Save the Stockholders from Being Swamped in Central Railroad Litigation—Was No Surprise About It.

The recent action of the board of directors of the Southwestern railway of Georgia, in providing for the reorganization of the operating force of that road, has gained importance from the fact that the resolutions to that effect were presented by Captain W. G. Raoul.

It is needless to state that Captain Raoul was the president of the Central railroad of Georgia when it fell into the hands of the men through whom it has reached its present position. As the representative of the last purely Georgia interest in the property, Captain Raoul is looked upon by many as the Napoleon who is to lead the road back to its former prosperity. How he is to do this, or whether he has any such idea, his movements are eagerly watched by all those stockholders whose memory of him is that he was a friend, which have since become a thing of the past.

One of the leading properties of which the old Central possessed itself during the days when it was the pride of all Georgians was the Southwestern railroad. This road, running through the garden spot of Georgia, while it was in the hands of the Georgia state, was always a profitable business. Its stock was always in demand, and the returns upon it were so regular and certain that it became a favorite investment for trust funds and the moneys of widows and orphans were freely put into it as the very best investment which the prudent financier could suggest.

In the time President Wadley, of the Central, who had raised that road to the highest financial standing, made the tender of a lease which was highly favorable to the stockholders of the Southwestern road. During the administration of President Wadley, and during the administration of President Raoul, their interest was paid up promptly and the road was kept in the very best condition. Finally the days of foreign control brought discontent. The purchase of stock and control of the Central road by influences resident on Wall street brought disaster upon all the property. The Central became the prey of manipulators, who assumed obligations which could never be fulfilled, and whose policy wiped out all the wisdom of President Wadley's management.

Captain Raoul Talks.

When The Constitution reporter called upon Captain W. G. Raoul at his Peachtree street residence, that gentleman readily agreed to talk.

"I am not issuing newspaper pronouncements," said he, "but since you ask it I have no hesitation in telling you all about the resolutions recently adopted by the Southwestern directors. I have no objection in telling you anything about the Southwestern that I may know. Unlike most negotiations that are looking for large railroad changes this stands in no need of secrecy. It is an open issue on a business question and there is nothing to conceal. The intention of the proposed policy is to enable the Southwestern railroad to finance for the money to meet the judgment of the court on its tripartite bonds and the Montgomery and Eufaula bonds, if they are finally adjudged against it—nothing more, nothing less."

"The Southwestern would prefer to remain as it was, but the Central is bankrupt, the lease is abandoned, and what is worse, large claims are sought to be enforced against the Southwestern for which it is not really liable and if they find us unprepared will bankrupt the road."

"I deprecate the suggestions intimated in the press dispatch that Macon and Savannah are pitted against each other. It is not a matter with Macon and Savannah. It is a matter with the stockholder to save their property, which is jeopardized. It is simply a business affair, to be dealt with as such."

"There is no 'Raoul faction' I am, as a director, suggesting those things which I believe to be best calculated to protect the Southwestern stock from being extinguished. As a director I am advocating giving the stockholders the fullest information as to their affairs, and let every man vote to suit himself."

"There can be no fight between myself and any one else, for I have nothing to fight for. I am not seeking control of the Southwestern, but simply trying to get it intelligently as a director. If the stockholders do not think my views of policy are sound I shall not feel aggrieved if they elect some one in my place whose views I question better. The whole matter is a question of business only, and needs to be dealt with a cool and conservative business judgment. If the directors of the directory I shall advocate and press the self-preservation policy outlined in the resolution under discussion, and I shall not serve in the directory if the policy of the stockholders is to remain inactive, and let the road be sold out over their heads, as it will be if it is allowed to drift along toward further complications with the Central and its litigations, and come face to face with adverse judgments without being prepared to meet them."

There Was No Surprise.

In further conversation with Captain Raoul it was developed that the advocates of his resolution held that no surprise was intended upon Mr. Comer. This, he claims, is shown by the report of President Baxter, which had been issued several days before the meeting of the Southwestern directors, and which had been printed in the newspapers of the state. It is that report President Baxter called the attention of the stockholders to the fact that much of their stock had been deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, awaiting the abortive efforts at reorganization of the past two years. He called upon the stockholders to become again possessed of this stock, so that they could vote at the meeting to be held on February 1st and 2nd. "Although an appeal has been taken from the decision of the circuit court, it is only prudent that your company should be put in a position to meet the judgment if affirmed, and to this end you may be called upon to adopt and confirm measures."

As to what work might come before the stockholders President Baxter then outlined it: "Your company is an endorser upon the bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, the total issue of which is \$1,500,000. It is probable at the coming meeting you will also be called upon to determine the policy of the company in regard to this endorsement. Even if this obligation shall be held to be valid, it is not believed that it can become an embarrassment, for it is thought that the company, operating in connection with yours and under the same administration, can be made to earn a sufficient net sum to care for its obligations. Therefore any reorganization of the Central system that fails to protect the Southwestern against this endorsement can, it is thought be met by this company, pro-

viding for the debt and taking the property.

The stock of your company is in round figures \$2,000,000. The tripartite mortgage is practically the same. If one-third of this debt is finally enforced against you your stock will, of course, be worth one-third less than it otherwise would be, yet even with this burden, if it should be imposed, the earnings of the property for the past ten years justify the confidence that the road, worked under competent administration, will still support fair dividends."

All this they claim was public property when the board of directors met and consequently there was no surprise about it. As to the resolutions introduced, they are in line with the report of President Baxter and only provide for making it effective. Much seems to be made in some quarters out of the fact that the Southwestern had the opportunity to go off for itself at an earlier stage in the proceedings, but it did not do so. The Raoul resolutions are intended to prevent the very surprise being repeated, which at that time rendered the Southwestern unable to move for itself.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Miss Dora Means, one of the accomplished young society ladies of Dalton, is in the city, visiting her aunt, Mrs. Kendrick, on Spring street.

Mrs. W. J. Barbry and children have returned from Nashville where she has been spending the Christmas with her mother.

Mrs. T. H. Middlebrooks has returned from Nashville where she has been spending the Christmas with her mother.

Miss Edna Jones, one of the most charming and accomplished young ladies of Charlotte, N. C., is in the city, the guest of her cousin, Miss Laura Franklin, on Windsor street.

Miss Sadie Hollingsworth, one of the belles of the Old North State, was at the Kimball house on Monday night, when she was the guest of her cousin, Miss Laura Franklin, on Windsor street.

Last evening at the residence of Mr. L. B. Nelson, on the Bowdoin, occurred one of the most delightful entertainments of the Christmas season. It was given by Miss Edith Nelson, complimentary to her many friends. The program was a beautiful one, and with the gathered throng of merry faces that moved about the ample parlors, the evening was one of such rare beauty and to the utmost resources of description. It was a happy conclusion to the old year, and as such it will be pleasantly recalled by the guests who were present.

The Atlanta Vocal Society, under the directorship of Mr. B. B. B. gave its initial series of concerts Thursday night at the Young Men's Christian Association, before a fashionable and cultured audience. The programme, as printed, proved a highly delightful affair.

Chorus, "Hymn to Music," Dudley Burk.

Soprano solo, "To Sevilla," T. E. Bauer.

Contralto solo, (a) "Arabian Song," Max Vogrich. (b) "My Heart At Thy Sweet Feet," Mrs. M. M. O'Brien.

C. Saint Sains. Mrs. M. M. O'Brien.

"Comrade in Arms," Mrs. M. M. O'Brien.

Four part song, "To Sevilla," T. E. Bauer.

Soprano solo, "To Sevilla," T. E. Bauer.

Contralto solo, "To Sevilla," T. E. Bauer.

Four part song, "To Sevilla," T. E. Bauer.

Soprano solo, "To Sevilla," T. E. Bauer.

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RIGHT IN THE SWIM

Are the Fish That Have Just Reached Here for Distribution.

SEND IN YOUR APPLICATION AT ONCE

Hon. H. H. Cary Has a Number of Several Kinds at the Department of Agriculture—The Car Leaves Monday.

One of the United States fish commission cars is in the city, and today Hon. H. H. Cary, fish commissioner of Georgia, will be ready to receive all applications for fish, which are free.

The fish car will remain here until Monday, as there is a lot of shipping by express to be done. It is in charge of Messenger F. C. James, who has with him a crew of three men. The inside of the fish car is conveniently arranged, both for the fish and the men in charge. The crew eats and sleeps on board the car.

The fish are kept in cans of different sizes, resembling in many respects ordinary milk cans. The cans are made of galvanized iron, and are kept in smaller cans. On the trip of distribution the fish are not fed at all, as it makes the water soon unfit for habitation by the small fishes. The water is seldom changed on a trip of short duration, but is freshened by means of a broiler-like instrument, which is used to aerate the water in a simple method of recharging it with oxygen.

On the car now in Atlanta there are several kinds of fish—English tench, rainbow trout, golden ide, goldfish, rock bass, black bass and carp. There are no shad on board, as this is not the time of year for planting them. The car with shad for distribution will come here in the springtime. There are in charge of Messenger James 1,000 rainbow trout, 5,000 carp, 4,000 rock bass, 1,000 black bass, 4,000 tench, and quite a number of golden ide and golden ide for ornamental purposes.

"We will put into the Oconee and Apalachicola rivers," said Mr. F. C. James, in charge of the car, "4,000 English tench. These are hardy fish and will rear well after planting. They are not unlike the black bass in appearance, while in habits they resemble the carp. When full grown they will weigh fully two pounds and oftentimes more, but they are not as game as the trout or bass."

"We distributed a number of fish on the way down, making a stop at Reidsville, N. C., where we left 100 black bass; another stop at Greensboro, at Salisbury and at Charlotte. We sent 1,000 carp to the Tallulah. Of the rainbow trout on board, 100 go to Anniston, Ala., 300 to Sylacauga and 200 to Birmingham. I expect that we will remain here until Monday, as we have some fish to send out to different points about here."

"Fish for Georgia People."

Hon. H. H. Cary, fish commissioner of Georgia, has already secured a number of cans of fish and has them at the state capitol, where he can be seen in Colonel Nesbitt's office.

"The fish will be at the department of agriculture tomorrow," said Hon. H. H. Cary, yesterday, "and those who wish them should make immediate application. I desire to add that those who have already sent in applications must renew the application, as the number of applicants has been destroyed or mislaid."

"I will have about 2,500 carp, 100 bass and a number of the other fish."

Speaking of the planting of fish in Georgia, Commissioner Cary said that he thought that the effects were certainly noticeable in many of our rivers.

THEY WILL OPEN TUESDAY

